

FIRST POINT IS DECIDED

Strike Arbitrators Make Important Ruling at Outset.

DISPUTE AVOIDED BY DECISION.

If Any Award Affecting the Existing Rate of Wages Is Made It Will Be Effective From November 1—Preliminary Report May Be Made as to the Increase of Wages and Shorter Work Day.

Seranton, Pa. (Special).—The anthracite Strike Commission has officially decided that if any change is made in the rate of wages of the men it shall date from November 1. This announcement was made by the Commission, through Recorder Wright, in the following brief statement given out by them.

Voted unanimously that if the Commission, at the conclusion of its hearings and deliberations, makes any award affecting existing rates of wages, such award shall take effect from November 1, 1902.

The Recorder of the Commission stated that this resolution was adopted by the Commission because it felt that it was important to make its investigations deliberately, and that it might be well in order to relieve itself from pressure from any source which might cause undue haste, to inform the operators and the miners that, should the investigation and the deliberations following it warrant any change whatever, either in the way of increase or reduction of wages, such change should be from a certain date, thus enabling all parties to facilitate their calculations.

The action of the Commission in taking this step at this time will save the Commissioners considerable time. It is known that each side to the controversy would take a determined stand on the question of when the new rate of wages, if one is made, shall go into effect. The operators, in their original proposition to President Roosevelt, wanted the Commission to fix the date. The miners wanted the prospective new rate to be retroactive and go into effect on the day when the president returned to work. President Mitchell, who was here overnight, left for Wilkesbarre before the announcement was made. It is not known here what he thinks of the Commission's action.

80,000 HAVE EYE DISEASE.

Trachoma Causing Serious Trouble in New York Schools.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Eighty thousand cases of trachoma, a highly infectious eye disease, exist among the school children of New York City, according to a report by Dr. Ederle to Commissioner of Immigration Sargent.

The introduction of the disease, which frequently produces blindness, has been traced to immigrants.

These facts lend interest to the case of the family of Belle Goldberg, a Russian Jew, which has enlisted the sympathy of Senator Hoar and President Roosevelt. Belle Goldberg sent for her husband and four children to join him in this country, and they were landed in Boston. There the immigration officials found that each of the four children were affected with trachoma, and proposed to send them back. The case was brought to the attention of Senator Hoar, who thought injustice was being done. He interested the president in it, and the latter's investigation, the children were taken to New York to be examined by surgeons there. The surgeons reported that the children would have to remain under treatment for a year, and that even then there was doubt whether they could be cured.

ENTERTAINED THE BURGLAR.

Mrs. Spears Gave Him Supper and Then Sent for Police.

Chicago (Special).—Mrs. Jessie Spears has introduced something new in the thief-trapping line. When confronted in her rooms by a burglar with a revolver she extended him a hearty welcome.

"Take a seat, my friend," said she. "I haven't much money, but if you want anything to eat or drink I have plenty."

"I am hungry and thirsty, too," said the burglar, as he put away his weapon and took a seat. Mrs. Spears served before him cold turkey and angel cake. She kept up a fire of conversation of the "glad-you-called" order until the man forgot the object of his visit.

"I will have to go out for some beer," she said. She went to a drugstore, telephoned the police and returned with the beer. Larry Keenan, for that was the burglar's name, was captured as he was stowing away the last of the turkey and blowing the foam off the beer.

Three Men Killed in a Wreck.

Catskill, N. Y. (Special).—P. Becker and George Dickman, employees of the Alsen Cement Works, at Alsen, visited Saugerties. While there Dickman flourished a revolver, which was accidentally discharged. The bullet struck Becker, who dropped dead. Dickman was so overcome with grief that he tried to shoot himself, but was prevented by bystanders.

Fatal End to Mock Hanging.

Oxford, Miss. (Special).—A colored boy, Emmanuel Crump, 14 years old, who had witnessed the recent hanging of Mathias and Lester here, secured a plowline and hung it over a tree limb and arranged a noose for a mock hanging of himself. He stood on a milk jar and placed his head in the noose. In some manner he knocked the jar away, and his mock hanging resulted fatally. When found he was dead.

Not to Surrender Private.

Lancaster, Pa. (Special).—Major-General Miller and Judge Advocate General Eschleman of the State militia decided not to surrender Private Wadsworth of Company A, Eighteenth Regiment, to the civil authorities. On Oct. 9, during a coal-strike riot at Shenandoah, Wadsworth shot and killed William Durham, a civilian, who refused to obey the guardsman's order to halt. The case became famous through the dispute as to whether the military or civil authorities had jurisdiction. Wadsworth now escapes a trial for manslaughter.

SUMMARY OF THE LATEST NEWS.

Domestic.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Quimby, the Christian Scientists of White Plains, N. Y., and John C. Lathrop, the healer, indicted for manslaughter, gave bail.

William L. Quackenbush, clerk in the New York appraiser's office, who is a Seventh-day Adventist, was discharged for refusing to work on Saturday.

The three-master Melrose and the British schooner Calabria, collided during the gale on Shoveloff Shoal, off the Massachusetts coast.

Edmund Bersch, former member of the House of Delegates, was convicted in St. Louis of perjury in connection with the bribery scandal.

General Miles landed at Manila, and he has accepted Governor Taft's invitation to live at the palace while there.

Manuel Thurman shot and killed N. J. Cooley and Will Whitfield, Cooley's son-in-law, in Dayton, Tenn.

Three runaway boys who fell asleep on the railroad tracks were killed by a train near Lafayette, Ind.

The transport Sheridan arrived at San Francisco with troops from Manila.

Mrs. Samuel Weingert, a woman whom the Massachusetts police authorities learned had formerly lived in Baltimore, was found murdered near Reading, Mass. No information concerning her could be learned in this city.

John K. Murrell testified against his former fellow-members of the old House of Delegates combine in the trial of Edmund Bersch on the charge of perjury before the St. Louis Grand Jury.

Carl Schurz, in an interview in New York, took the same ground as ex-President Cleveland, and urged Democrats to make an effort to secure a majority in the House of Representatives.

W. B. Raymond, an automobilist, whose negligence caused a serious collision with a trolley car, was sentenced to the penitentiary for six months by Judge Kellogg of Yonkers, N. Y.

William C. Johnson, who confessed in New York that he was the murderer of Albert C. Latimer, is believed by the police to be either a lunatic or a liar.

The owner of an art collection said to be worth \$2,000,000 is said to have them stored in New York pending negotiations to effect a loan of \$500,000.

Cuthbert J. Gad had R. J. McArthur arrested in Tacoma, Wash., on the charge of defrauding him of \$25,000 by means of a "salted" mine.

The striking students of the Michigan Agricultural College accepted the proposition of the faculty and decided to return to their studies.

Henry Sweet, an Illinois farmer, who accidentally killed a friend many years ago, brooded over the accident and yesterday killed himself.

The members of the commission investigating the miners' strike made a careful inspection of the mines near Seranton, Pa.

While carelessly flourishing a revolver in Catskill, N. Y., George Dickman accidentally killed his friend, P. Becker.

Three members of the Wickerson family were found burned to death in their home, near Elkhorn, Wis.

The United States army transport with General Miles and party on board arrived at Manila.

The British Vice-President Gannon, of the Southern Railway, tendered his resignation.

Mitchell Day was celebrated throughout the anthracite coal field. Mr. Mitchell addressed the miners at Wilkesbarre, where the principal celebration was held.

The British barkentine Fredericks was wrecked during the storm near Cape Spencer light, N. B. The seamen were saved after having endured severe hardships.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has assigned dates for hearings of cases involving alleged violation of the Interstate Commerce Law.

Vice Chancellor Emery has granted a preliminary injunction to the suit of J. Aspinwall Hodge against the United States Steel Corporation.

The loss of the Reading Railroad since the beginning of the strike amounts to \$100,000, according to the September statement.

William Baldwin and his son George, of Portland, Ore., were convicted of causing the death of Frank Carlson in a prize-fight.

The hearing of the case of the State of Minnesota against the Northern Securities Company has been postponed until November 13.

The International Machinists' Union is preparing to make a demand on all shops throughout the country for a nine-hour day.

An express crashed into the rear of a freight near Lancaster, Pa., while running at 40 miles an hour. No one was hurt.

C. W. Horner killed his wife, who had secured a divorce decree, in Independence, Kan., and then shot himself.

Foreign.

The visit of the Chilean naval squadron to Brazilian waters is reported to have assumed the character of a demonstration in favor of a coalition of the South American States against any desire of the United States to interfere in their affairs.

Pressure is being brought upon the British government for relaxation of the regulations created to exclude meat exports or something which will afford relief from the excessive prices of meat.

A list of honors and promotions of British officers who served in South Africa was announced, the recipients including Lord Methuen, General Kitchener, French and Ian Hamilton.

NATION'S THANKSGIVING

The President's Proclamation Designates November 27 as the Day.

NO REFERENCE TO RECENT STRIKE.

President Roosevelt Says the Year that Has Just Closed Has Been One of Peace and of Overflowing Plenty—Rarely Has any People Enjoyed Greater Prosperity than We are Now Enjoying.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—President Roosevelt issued his proclamation designating Thursday, November 27, as a day of thanksgiving.

The proclamation is as follows: "According to the yearly custom of our people, it falls upon the President at this season to appoint a day of festival and thanksgiving to God."

"Over a century and a quarter has passed since this country took its place among the nations of the earth, and during that time we have had on the whole more to be thankful for than has fallen to the lot of any other people. Generation after generation has grown to manhood and passed away. Each has had to bear its peculiar burdens, each to face its special crisis, and each has known years of grim trial, when the country was menaced by malice domestic or foreign, when the hand of the Lord was heavy upon it in drought or flood or pestilence, when in bodily distress and anguish of soul it paid the penalty of folly and a froward heart."

"Nevertheless, decade by decade, we have struggled onward and upward; we have abundantly enjoyed material well-being, and under the labor of the Most High we are striving earnestly to achieve moral and spiritual uplifting. The year that has just closed has been one of peace and of overflowing plenty. Rarely has any people enjoyed greater prosperity than we are now enjoying. For this we render heartfelt and solemn thanks to the Giver of good, and we seek to praise Him not by words only, but by deeds, by the way in which we do our duty to ourselves and to our fellow-men."

"Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, do hereby designate as a day of general thanksgiving Thursday, the twenty-seventh of the coming November, and do recommend that throughout the land the people cease from their ordinary occupations, and in their several homes and places of worship render thanks unto Almighty God for the manifold blessings of the past year."

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed."

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-seventh.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

"JOHN HAY."

"Secretary of State."

EXPRESS CRASHED INTO FREIGHT.

Narrow Escape From Horrible Catastrophe Near Lancaster.

Lancaster, Pa. (Special).—Passengers on the Harrisburg express leaving this city at 7:15 p. m. had almost a miraculous escape from death. The express was running at the rate of 40 miles an hour when it crashed into the rear of a freight train which was standing on the track at Dillerville, one mile north of this city.

The engine of the express ploughed into the last car of the freight train. From some inexplicable cause none of the cars were derailed.

The violence of the impact shattered the windows of the passenger coaches and hurled the passengers from their seats, but aside from the jar no one was hurt. The escape of Engineer Thomas and Fireman Downey, of the express train, was remarkable. They were knocked against their firebox, but managed to crawl out of the wreck, slightly scalded and bruised. The express engine and three freight cars caught fire and were consumed.

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NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

To Drive Wheels of Industry.

The motive power used in the manufacturing establishments of the United States in 1900, according to a census report, aggregated 11,300,081 horsepower, as compared with 5,954,655 in 1890, 3,408,827 in 1880 and 2,346,142 in 1870.

Of the total power used in manufactures during the census year, steam engines furnished 8,742,416 horse power, or 77.4 per cent. of the aggregate; water wheels, 1,727,258, or 15.33 per cent.; electric motors, 311,016, or 2.7 per cent.; gas and gasoline engines, 143,850, or 1.3 per cent., and other forms of mechanical power \$4,490, or 5.10 of 1 per cent. Rented power was used to the extent of 321,051 horse power, or 2.8 per cent. of the total. Of this rented power, 183,682 horse power was electric and 137,369 was from other sources of energy.

The statistics in the report relate to manufacturing operations only, and do not include any part of the vast amount of power used yearly for other purposes. During 1900, more than 1200 electric railway lines were in operation in the United States, and the total capacity of their power plants was more than 1,000,000 horse power. There are more than 3300 central stations for the distribution of electric current for lighting and power purposes, and the total amount of steam power used to generate it is estimated to be more than 1,500,000 horse power.

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